

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1868.

THE YEONG HONG SCHOOL, CANTON.

We learn from Canton that the annual examination of this school took place on Saturday, the 19th instant, in the presence of a large number of visitors, some of whom were residents in Hongkong. Among the Chinese were numerous but-ton-wearing gentlemen, several of these being the officials connected with the School at Canton. D. B. Robertson, Esquire, C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul, presided, and the proceedings, which were lengthy, comprised exercises in reading, spelling, dictation, geography, arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions, oral and written translations from and into Chinese, and the distribution of prizes, the examination in Chinese being conducted by the Inspector of the above-mentioned government school and one or two foreign gentlemen. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Robertson, in the name of the visitors, complimented Mr. Rubery, the manager, and Mr. Doherty, the teacher, on the marked improvement since last year in the progress of the pupils manifested during the examination, and on the great success of the institution in the face of many difficulties, such as the absence of the scholars during the frequent festivals occurring among the Chinese. He said that the thanks of the foreign community were due to Mr. Rubery for the well-known benevolence of his motives in endeavouring to impart useful information among the Cantonese; remarks with which, judging from the feelings shown, the visitors present heartily agreed.

The Yeong Hong School possesses some features of interest as to the terms, upon which instruction is afforded to native youths, which are worth noting. In the words of its projector, it was established "for the purpose of giving the sons of respectable Chinese a fair amount of instruction in the English language; the school having an English teacher, who is assisted by a Chinese, educated at the Central School, Hongkong. It has been thought advisable that the pupils should at the same time become acquainted with the literature of their own country, for which purpose the services of a Chinese graduate are employed. And this union of foreign and native instruction is generally approved of by most who have taken any interest in the subject of Chinese education; not on account of the latter being held to have much intrinsic value, but because the native who is totally ignorant of his own literature is, however well educated in English, at a discount amongst his countrymen. The peculiar feature of this school, however, consists in the guarantee, into which the parents or guardians of the boys educated have entered, that for at least twelve months from the date of entry no lad shall be withdrawn from the school—subject of course to exceptional circumstances. Readers of the interesting annual reports made by the Colonial Inspector of Schools will recollect that he has always laid much stress upon the evil caused by parents withdrawing their boys when only half educated, or rather possessed only of a smattering of the subjects studied. The guarantee system might lessen the numerical strength of those institutions, and if carried out here would, we imagine, have favourable results. We may also note that the fees paid at the Yeong Hong School are at a much higher rate than those paid at the Hongkong School. But as regards this point the Inspector has already made a change in the direction of increasing them, and is known to fully share the opinion that the Chinese value brought education much more than when it is imparted wholly or nearly gratuitously.

As far from the individual benefit to the derived by active youths from institutions such as the Yeong Hong School, there is a still broader object of increasing the general means of communication between native and foreigner and creating a better understanding generally between the "Middle Kingdom" and outsiders. We cordially endorse Mr. Rubery's hope that "as a result of the instruction which is being given, reader and more tripartite means of communication between foreign and native traders will in the course of a few years become available, and that more liberal and just views with regard to foreigners and foreign things will be spread among the Chinese generally." We wish him every success in his efforts amongst the Chinese, and a liberal measure of that appreciation from the foreign community, which does so much to strengthen the hands of all engaged in undertakings of which the selfish bestial of benefit to others is a prominent feature.

As had been anticipated by many who were free from the local excitement engendered by the attack on Prince Alfred when at Sydney, the Duke of Buckingham was scarcely prepared to endorse the somewhat ultra-loyalty which prompted the passing of the Treason Felony Act immediately after that occurrence. In his reply to the Earl of Belmore, he observes that "Her Majesty's Government are very sensible of the feelings of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's Crown and person which have prompted the passing of this Act," but as he deems that certain clauses are "although limited to two years in duration, extreme in their scope, and in the severity of their penalties," he relies on the discretion and prudence of the Colonial Government to prevent any abuse of such unusual powers. He abstains from submitting the Act, in its present shape, to Her Majesty; and would learn with satisfaction that the Colonial Government had thought well to propose modifications of those clauses. The remarks thus made appear to have somewhat astonished the members of the New South Wales Executive Council, who in a subsequent minute are unable to recognise "any force" in the objections raised by the Duke of Buckingham, and they wind up by saying that:

"The Council, upon the fullest reflection, are of opinion that a great public good was achieved by the passing of the Treason Felony Act, and particularly by the insertion in it of the clauses objected to; and they respectfully but firmly decline to recommend that the clauses be either altered or repealed—expressing at the same time a hope that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chancery will, on fuller consideration, feel himself justified in submitting the Act for Her Majesty's approval."

So we presume the Act will eventually be approved. But who after this will endorse the American opinion that Australia is tending to Republican (!) sympathies?

The Hon. the Attorney General having returned to the Colony, the Hon. H. J. Ball is practically relieved from the duties he imposed upon himself in *Regina v. Saint*, and the responsibility of going on with the case, or of entering a *nolle prosequi*, or allowing the case to slide off on a demurrer, will now rest with the Hon. J. P. Macpherson. This change of position is so far satisfactory to the defendant that it gives him hope that his present state of suspense will soon be terminated, for it was Mr. Macpherson's absence that formed Mr. Ball's only reason for not proceeding with the prosecution months ago. Of course everybody must respect Mr. Ball's exquisite delicacy in this matter. He initiated the action—the action, to be quite correct—but has kept the field open for his chief to go in and win. He is too high-minded to snatch at an opportunity for winning fame that properly belongs to his superior officer—though he made the opportunity himself. It is a great sacrifice that Mr. Ball incurs, and we trust it is acceptable to the Attorney General. Not every substitute can leave such a legacy to a principal. The Attorney General to put an end to the present state of things, as between the Crown whose officer he is, and the defendant, but it will be a pity if he permits his legal scrupulousness to be blurred by indecision. He will have time during the holidays to make himself master of the case which Mr. Ball has so kindly preserved for him, and we trust he will not disappoint the reasonable expectation which now animates the defendant, who prays for a speedy as well as a true "deliverance."

We trust that the decision given by Mr. May in the chair case this morning will not become a precedent to regulate those matters in future. A journey to the Peak is to be paid for, according to Mr. May, at the rate of 40 cents per coolie. Now if we consult the government scale we find that 8 cents per hour is the sum fixed "within the district of Victoria" which extends as high as Robinson Road. The journey to the peak occupies about 1/2 of an hour from the Clock Tower, and Mr. May gives the pay of five hours for each coolie hired. Surely this is erring a little too much in favor of the Chinamen, whose monthly expenses for food, among a class much superior to the chair coolies, scarcely come up to \$1 per month. It is exceedingly desirable that a comprehensive tariff should be issued by the authorities, to avoid the endless complaints which are made at the Magistracy. It should be drawn out for time and distance, irrespective of locality, a percentage being added for any journey above the limits of the city and should furthermore be painted on a board affixed to each chair. The extent to which new corners, and sailors especially, are swindled is incredible, and Mr. May's decision tends to support the practice.

It is however not so much upon the amount awarded as pay as upon that given for compensation we would remark. After offering the legal fare, as stated by the office Inspector consulted, the gentleman summoned was called a "damned lie" by the coolie. He very naturally refused any increase on the fare which he believed correct, there being moreover no government tariff to refer to. And yet he is ordered to pay 80 cents "amends!" The case speaks for itself. If a revised tariff was a public want before, it becomes yet more so when such decisions as this form the only law on the subject.

LOCAL.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench.

An European appeared in answer to two summonses at the instance of two chair-coolies—who, by the way, appeared clean-shaven for the occasion. It appears that defendant, who lives at the Hotel d'Europe, is in the habit of going frequently to the Peak in his own chair; and complainants had been engaged by him to outside chair-bearers, to carry him up the Hill and then leave him there, he generally preferring to walk down. For this service the coolies said they had been offered only 16 cents per man, on the day following, which they refused. The usual allegations were made by the coolies that they had been kicked and turned away—Defendant said that he always left them outside coolies to be paid by his own coolies next morning, as he often came home late and could not pay them then; and that the complainants had been up often before and knew and concurred in this arrangement. Before he had a chair of his own he had paid \$2, \$1.50 and so forth, but never on any single occasion could he satisfy them. On the present occasion, the first coolie came to him in the street and asked for his money, and on referring him to his boy, the coolie said "you damned lie"; he got angry at this, and got out of his chair to catch him, when coolie disappeared. After this, he refused to pay the insulting chair-bearer, and getting hold of his horse, he at his authority ordered the coolies what he fancied the law legal fare—viz., 16 cents each. On this being refused, he inquired of Inspector Grimes what was the proper fare; and was informed that 20 cents was ample remuneration. This was likewise offered and refused; and defendant then came to get a summons against the insolent coolies who had refused to accept of the fare that the Magistrate would not suppose for a moment that he meant to cheat chair-coolies; it was merely the bullying way which the coolies had got with them which he objected to. Mr. May suggested that defendant had no right to delay the reasonable payment of the coolies' hire; and defendant must bear in mind, as to the reasonable fare, that the labor of going to the Peak was equal to that of going to Poikatoon. The sum to be offered the coolies was neither reasonable nor in conformity with the regulations—Defendant submitted that he had been told 40 cents by the Inspector; and that had been reduced by the coolies. Mr. May said it was insufficient, and he would now pay 40 cents, with 80 cents amends for loss of time, to each man. He would impose no fine, as he believed that defendant did not know sufficiently what should be paid. If he could have made out that the coolie had made use of language meant to be insulting, he would have punished him severely.

Defendant then asked whether he could get a summons against the coolie for using insulting language; on Saturday at 4 p.m. he could not get one, and he failed yesterday at 2 p.m. He did not see why the case should be altogether one-sided; the coolie he would swear used those words in an insulting manner; he had given him a great deal of trouble, and he (the defendant) would not object to have a little more trouble on the other side. Mr. May did not think it was worth defendant's while to take out a summons; he ought to have taken out a summons at the time, and it would now appear that he was doing him merely because the coolie had summoned him. He would not grant a summons now, and defendant could think over it; there appeared to be nothing which could be answered by the expression "you damned lie," unless it may have meant simply "a cheat," or as an expression of annoyance. Respecting the time occupied by the coolies in carrying defendant, it would have been all right if he had been in Victoria district; but the Peak was out of Victoria, the latter district extending from Shek-tong-tay (west) to Sook-hung-poo (including the Happy Valley, eastward), and as high as Robinson Road. There was no special mention of the Peak, it was true; but it would come under the heading of agreements, from which a coolie could not break. Defendant remarked that he very much wished the Magistrate would tell him

what was the proper fare to pay. His Worship replied that the Ordinance gave him power clearly to do what he had done, to order payment of reasonable fare and amends for loss of time. These chair-coolies worked hard day by day to earn their food at the end of the day, and rose in the morning without knowing where they would get their dinner at night, and ought therefore to be paid at once. What would they do with a cabman at home? They must pay them at once. To incur a debt to such men, who did not know where they were to get their dinner, was to starve them. He had given his decision. If he, however, at any time found that chair-coolies made use of this Court (which was always open to them) to redress their grievances, while they used improper language to the chair-bearers, they would perhaps lose their chair-hire and any amends, as a punishment for the same. Defendant asked, if such was the Magistrate's purpose, why could not he act upon it at this time? He was prepared to swear that the first coolie used the expression before noted in an insulting manner, and his coolies also heard it. Mr. May replied that he had no doubt the allying Magistrate would give him a summons to-morrow, if defendant thought the case worth while. Defendant said he would certainly do so, and then left the Court.

William Hoyer, one of the unemployed seamen who trade upon the sensibilities of sentimentalists, was charged by a hawk of oranges with having attempted to run away without paying for 36 oranges obtained from the poor hawk's stall. Defendant, though unemployed, admitted he was drunk and had nothing further to say. As he was the third time the criminal had been so charged, Mr. May fined him \$3 or ten days' imprisonment, and 50 cents, or four days' further imprisonment.

MR. VAUGHAN'S SUMMONS CASE.

Mr. Vaughan, accompanied by Mr. Sharp (his solicitor), in accordance with the adjourned summons at the instance of Mr. Marty (administrator of Garrozza's estate), and to release himself from the bond in \$3000, and Mr. Wilberforce Wilson from a bond to the same amount. The time fixed for the case was noon; and at a quarter past that time, no complainant or complainant's attorney had appeared. Mr. May (to Mr. Sharp): Do you expect Mr. Francis here to-day?

Mr. Sharp: On behalf of Mr. Vaughan, your Worship, I appear in a postponed summons case; which was appointed for noon to-day. No complainant is present; but I have seen Mr. Francis (his attorney), and he stated that he was not willing, nor was he in a position, to go on with the matter; so he will not be here.

Mr. May: But he ought to be here, and I must send down for him. This is a matter of importance both to the public and to Mr. Vaughan.

Mr. Sharp: Will it be sufficient if complainant's attorney appears?

His Worship: I have not seen any one but the attorney. Mr. Gouldlake granted the summons upon a verbal application.

Mr. Francis, on being sent for, appeared (for Mr. Gouldlake) on Mr. Marty's behalf. He said: I must apologise to your Worship for not having been present; but as Mr.

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A miserable-looking Madrasse named Vitee was charged with having been found begging and looting; and it was shown that he had been upon a similar charge over and over again. Defendant stated that he slept at a Chinaman's house at 3 cents per night, and he was trying to get employment after his fashion for an unusually long time, and had been offered and refused work over and over again, he was sent by Mr. May to hard labor for fourteen days as a rogue and vagabond. His Worship added that the Police had instructions to keep a look-out after him, and take him into custody any time he was seen in similar circumstances. A note from a gentleman in Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone's house informed the Bench that this looting beggar had been repeatedly supplied with food and clothes, and as repeatedly returned in a semi-nude state, and imitated very reasonably that prisoner was a "thorough impostor."

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Mr. Francis, on being sent for, appeared (for Mr. Gouldlake) on Mr. Marty's behalf. He said: I must apologise to your Worship for not having been present; but as Mr.

Gaskell's instructions were to abandon the proceedings, I thought it would be the most convenient course not to appear, so that the summons might be dismissed entirely. As your Worship has thought it more fitting that I should appear, I can only say that the instructions are to abandon the proceedings.

His Worship: Can you let me know, then, something of the terms of abandonment? You see this is not an ordinary case of summons; in any case, no-one has a right to withdraw; but here in a rather serious case you have made use of the process of the Court the matter has been remanded on two occasions, and it is only right that I should know the cause of the abandonment. Proceedings in a case like this having been once taken, I must know why they are put a stop to.

Mr. Sharp: They are matters within the Bankruptcy.

Mr. May: If Mr. Francis says so, then it will be all right. But I must know something about it—something to put down here (pointing to his depositions)—something to guide me in definitely settling the case. A serious question might arise, whether a witness permitted to allow cases to be thus settled. All I know it as yet is simply upon the *ex parte* statement of Mr. Francis; no sworn information has been laid; and I know nothing about it. I must therefore have some definite ground, as my defence for discharging the case out of Court.

Mr. Francis: I thought that, by my not appearing, the summons would have been dismissed as a matter of course.

His Worship: No, no; why, you have a lot of suborners here; and it is a criminal matter. A serious misdemeanor, the answer which you have summoned Mr. Vaughan to appear. There are suborners for Mr. Kresser, Mr. Demmy, Mr. De Silva, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hufham.

Mr. Francis: I don't see that I can say more than that Mr. Gaskell has instructions to withdraw.

His Worship: Mr. Gaskell is not the complainant.

Mr. Francis: But I appear at present only as representing Mr. Gaskell.

Mr. May: At a former hearing you stated that you were fully prepared to go on with your evidence; and only because defendant's counsel was absent, the case was postponed. If you now tell me that the evidence would not bear you out, and therefore you withdraw, then I can note it down.

Mr. Sharp: Would notice from the attorney not be sufficient?

Mr. May: No, here are a number of witnesses suborned.

Mr. Sharp: I know nothing about that.

Mr. May: The termination of the case will be in the newspaper reports; and it would look uncommonly like as if the Court were made the vehicle of doing something to the doing of something which was not right. A summons might be applied for to-morrow, if the complainant on second thoughts did not agree with the terms of the arrangement.

Mr. Francis: Mr. Marty's hands are so tied that he cannot proceed.

Mr. May: Can't?

Mr. Francis: There are so many difficulties.

Mr. Sharp: It is impossible.

Mr. Francis: He finds himself in such a position that he can't proceed against Mr. Vaughan.

Mr. Sharp: In regard to the fact that our friend the Q. C. [Pollard] was absent at Canton, I believe it has been hinted that he was absent at the races solely because—

It did really seem somewhat as if he was absent solely with that view. But as a matter of fact he was retained for the defence, and had business with the Consul at Canton.

Mr. May: I saw notice taken of it in the local papers; and it was there stated that he was necessarily absent.

Mr. Francis: It was so stated.

Mr. Sharp: It had been spoken of. Oh, it was only a joke, of course.

Mr. May: I only wished to know why the case was initiated, and why withdrawn; now I have got that, and the summons is dismissed accordingly.

The parties then left the Court.

A very suspicious "shipping report" has been furnished to the *Sydney Herald* by Captain Lee of the barque *Tyra*. It is as follows:—"The *Tyra* cleared the passage of Lamara at eleven a.m. on the 7th April, with a light air at M.M.E. the *Damless*, Captain Robinson, master, in company, bound north. At sunset, calm, *Tyra* bearing E., distance eight miles; the *Damless* in shore about three miles. At one a.m. on the 8th the mate of the *Damless* came on board the *Tyra*, and said the native crew had thrown the captain overboard. Asked the mate what he was doing during the time the natives were throwing the captain overboard. He said he had a very bad head, that it pained him all day, and that he had his head in a bucket of water at the time the captain was thrown overboard. I said it was a strange time to have his head in water. The captain was thrown over at seven p.m. on the 7th. The mate asked me to give him a navigator to take them to the Island at Ebon, one of the Mulgrave. I told him there was a navigator at Tanawa, and as it was yet in sight he had better go back and get him. The *Damless* was a fore-and-aft schooner, built at the Fiji, and Captain Robinson was master and owner."

The following paragraph is from the *Peking Argus* of Nov. 26:—"The Chetties in the Peking bazaar are in high glee at the news just received from Calcutta, that 89 chests of Opium supposed to have been lost by the wreck of the *Reiter* has been recovered and are now safe in the custom house in Rangoon. This Rangoon Times says that they were to have been shipped to Calcutta from that port a month ago. We do not think that such has been the case but the fact is still certain that this number of Opium packages has been saved and the insurers will therefore reap some benefit from the salvage. It is also said that about 1,000 more chests will be saved. This news must be gratifying indeed to those denizens of Beach Street who have been for some weeks in ashes and sorrow, because of the going down of the *Reiter*."

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before the Hon. H. J. BALL.

Dec. 22, 1868.

Wong Afee v. F. A. Vandenberg, \$68.73.

Judgment for plaintiff.

L. Barnes v. G. A. Silveira, \$47.50.

Plaintiff not appearing, case struck out.

W. H. Alexander (official administrator) v. Member, \$24.36.—Judgment for the defendant.

Tai Fat v. Senna, \$20.42.—Judgment for plaintiff.

L. Barnes v. H. F. Stewart, \$37.75.—

Judgment for \$30 was given in this case, without costs.

There were thirty-five cases on the roll, but few of them were possessed of an out-grossing interest.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The chief of the Liberal party declines a quiet rest in the new Parliament. He has called on his friends and followers to rally for a great struggle of principle and policy; and he sets them an example of daring and self-denial not often exhibited in person by a political leader at his time of life. Mr. Canning prepared to take the responsibilities of party command by relinquishing his seat for Liverpool. After one sharp fight for the University, Sir Robert Peel bought Westbury for a session, and then, for the rest of his life, returned himself for Tamworth, from whose narrow arena he was absent at the races solely because—

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The following paragraph is from the *Peking Argus* of Nov. 26:—"The Chetties in the Peking bazaar are in high glee at the news just received from Calcutta, that 89 chests of Opium supposed to have been lost by the wreck of the *Reiter* has been recovered and are now safe in the custom house in Rangoon. This Rangoon Times says that they were to have been shipped to Calcutta from that port a month ago. We do not think that such has been the case but the fact is still certain that this number of Opium packages has been saved and the insurers will therefore reap some benefit from the salvage. It is also said that about 1,000 more chests will be saved. This news must be gratifying indeed to those denizens of Beach Street who have been for some weeks in ashes and sorrow, because of the going down of the *Reiter*."

The chief of the Liberal party declines a quiet rest in the new Parliament. He has called on his friends and followers to rally for a great struggle of principle and policy; and he sets them an example of daring and self-denial not often exhibited in person by a political leader at his time of life. Mr. Canning prepared to take the responsibilities of party command by relinquishing his seat for Liverpool. After one sharp fight for the University, Sir Robert Peel bought Westbury for a session, and then, for the rest of his life, returned himself for Tamworth, from whose narrow arena he was absent at the races solely because—

It did really seem somewhat as if he was absent solely with that view. But as a matter of fact he was retained for the defence, and had business with the Consul at Canton.

Mr. May: I saw notice taken of it in the local papers; and it was there stated that he was necessarily absent.

Mr. Francis: It was so stated.

Mr. Sharp: It had been spoken of. Oh, it was only a joke, of course.

Mr. May: I only wished to know why the case was initiated, and why withdrawn; now I have got that, and the summons is dismissed accordingly.

The parties then left the Court.

A very suspicious "shipping report" has been furnished to the *Sydney Herald* by Captain Lee of the barque *Tyra*. It is as follows:—"The *Tyra* cleared the passage of Lamara at eleven a.m. on the 7th April, with a light air at M.M.E. the *Damless*, Captain Robinson, master, in company, bound north. At sunset, calm, *Tyra* bearing E., distance eight miles; the *Damless* in shore about three miles. At one a.m. on the 8th the mate of the *Damless* came on board the *Tyra*, and said the native crew had thrown the captain overboard. Asked the mate what he was doing during the time the natives were throwing the captain overboard. He said he had a very bad head, that it pained him all day, and that he had his head in a bucket of water at the time the captain was thrown overboard. I said it was a strange time to have his head in water. The captain was thrown over at seven p.m. on the 7th. The mate asked me to give him a navigator to take them to the Island at Ebon, one of the Mulgrave. I told him there was a navigator at Tanawa, and as it was yet in sight he had better go back and get him. The *Damless* was a fore-and-aft schooner, built at the Fiji, and Captain Robinson was master and owner."

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "ELLORA."
The Contract Packet "ELLORA" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 28th Instant. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 28th Instant, until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 29th Instant, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 29th Instant.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 29th Instant will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 28th Instant, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 28th inst.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, December 21, 1868. de29

Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a Lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it has reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claims to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice, that the Right call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above named Company is due on the 1st March next and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 1, 1868. mar1

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of cooping, &c., &c., apply to
T. D. THOMAS, Esq., Messrs De Silve & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co., Shanghai; or to the Underigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG." Vessels requiring the services of this Tug either from Matsou (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Manager.

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels, to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the harbour—a Granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit Ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the Repair of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Shipyard by the side of the Hongkong Dock, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For particulars, apply to
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.

Or to
A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works.

Company's Office, H. Kong Hotel Building;
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Incorporated 1860.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong. Medical Referee, — J. IVON MORLEY, Esq., M.D.

THE Underigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances. For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, — TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Matsou, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 1/5 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/6 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/7 " " "

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Insurances.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUTENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GILB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium. Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & Co.
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 1/5 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/6 " " "

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Above 6 months, 1/27 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/28 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/29 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/30 " " "

Insurances.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 1/5 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/6 " " "

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Above 6 months, 1/37 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/38 " " "

Insurances.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Underigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned having received extension of limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against Fire as follows, viz:—

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Matsou \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Underigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Effects, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1/3 per cent.

First Class China House and their Contents, 1/4 per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the net Premium contributed to the above Association for the Year ending 30th September, 1867.

Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Underigned.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 8, 1868. tf

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Underigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1867. tf

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policy covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current rates.

RAVNAL & Co.,
Macao, August 4, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1/4 " " "
Above 6 months, 1/5 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/6 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/7 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/8 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/9 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/10 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/11 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/12 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/13 " " "

Above 6 months, 1/14 " " "

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale
SCORE BOOKS
 For Rifle Practice,
 as used at the WIMBLEDON RIFLE
 MEETINGS.
 CONTAINING—
 LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND
 COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES
 OF THE ASSOCIATION, BYE-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS
 FOR REGISTER KEEPER, AND TARGET
 REGISTERS.
 PRICE, 50 cents each.
 Suitable for the waistcoat pocket.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.
 Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
 41, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

538 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
 FIFTH EDITION, 1893.
 Price, \$5.
 Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Con-
 tents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SECT. 1 to 4.

Four Treaties with China.

1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.

2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SECT. 1 to 6.

Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.

2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Description of Articles of Import.

5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SECT. 1 to 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

1.—Port of Canton.

2.—Port of Chusan and Swatow.

3.—Port of Ningbo and Shanghai.

4.—Port of Amoy.

5.—Port of Foochow.

6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.

7.—Port of Ningpo.

8.—Port of Shanghai.

9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tientsin and Peking.

11.—Port of Tientsin.

12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.

13.—Colony of Hongkong.

14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SECT. 1 to 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

1.—Intercourse with Japan.

2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.

4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lowehew.

CHAP. V.—SECT. 1 to 7.

Money, Weights, &c., in China.

1.—Chinese Currency.

2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

4.—Measures of Capacity.

5.—Measures of Length.

6.—Chinese Land Measures.

7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SECT. 1 to 11.

Western Money, Weights, &c.

1.—American Money, &c.

2.—Port of Saigon.

3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.

4.—Netherlands India.

5.—Philippine Islands.

Sailing Directions for Pansy I.

6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.

7.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.

8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

9.—Ceylon.

10.—English and French Weights, &c.

11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SECT. 1 to 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.

2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coast.

The author in his Preface says—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion" has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to
CHARLES A. SAINT
 (Late A. Shortridge & Co.)
 China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1899.

Chinese Advertisements.

白告梳燕

亞士包利公司於唐十一月十一日
 內有餅乾約五萬六千磅另有餅
 乾碎麵粉林酒提子乾洋燭鐵櫃
 玻璃鋼口鐵罐鐵箱生熟舊鐵皮
 瓦銅片鐵線斜布油地布鐵桶鐵
 物出後現銀交易銀七七一七
 英十二月十六號謹啟

今有英國子官拿一
 隻名時地利夫打仔
 拉船主名誠者路必
 早日揚明往拿加砂
 幾埠如有貴客欲附
 貨物者祈請至本行
 面議便是
 英十一月十八號
 蘭士頓公司謹啟

冷夜投

啟者今未士地列
 德臣公司之生意於
 英八月十五號已
 賣與未士地承受
 自是日所有各支
 數目均歸未士地
 管理故特字通知
 英八月十五號
 未士地謹啟

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
AMOI	Car. & Ita	N.G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.
NINGPO	Mobil	N.G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
NAGASAKI	O. of Niagara	Br. r.	Landstein & Co.
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	Kelso	Br. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NEW YORK	Roslin Castle	Br. sh.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Do.	Stealing	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
Do.	Louisa	Br. sh.	Russell & Co.
HAMBURG	Gladiola	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates	Br. sh.	Rozario & Co.
SYDNEY	Melrose	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marie	N.G. bk.	Russell & Co.
Do.	Golden Horn	Br. sh.	Russell & Co.
Do.	Albatross	N.G. bk.	A. Heard & Co.
SINGAPORE	Despatch	Am. bk.	John Burd & Co.
Do.	Sakura	Br. str.	Russell & Co.
MADRAS	N. Castle	Br. bk.	Jardine, M. & Co.
BANGKOK	Lyseum	Br. bk.	Burrows & Co.
Do.	Whitcomb	Br. sh.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
SAIGON	Edith Banfield	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Do.	J. Mathilde	N.G. bk.	Siemssen & Co.
Do.	Staloy	Br. sh.	John Burd & Co.
SURINAM	Omha	Br. sh.	Turner & Co.
Do.	Veritas	Br. sh.	Landstein & Co.
HAVANA	Vietula	Ru. sh.	Landstein & Co.
MOULMAIN	Outwater	Am. sh.	Olyphant & Co.

* At Whampoa.

* At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gun.	Tons.	Captain.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3	230	Rodney Lloyd, Lt. O.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Himalaya	British	steamer	—	3543	Piers
Melville	British	Military Hospital	—	2691	Hospital ship
Princess Charlotte	British	naval hospital	—	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.I.O.
Unadilla	U. States	gun-boat	5	680	A. Yates, Lieut. Comr.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gun.	Tons.	Captain.
An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Godsill
Chen-to	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	4	—	Bessard
Chin-shan	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—	Deind
Fei-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5	—	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' Lorch	3	—	Pointier
Sui-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	6	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—	de Longueville

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fame (110 h.p.)	Do.	380	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Bennett	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan*	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Linton	Do.	69	—	Achoong
Little Orphan	Do.	48	Bonning	Union Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	180	Oary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	101	—	Achoong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spark	Do.	140	Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spec	Do.	280	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
White Cloud	British	280	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

* Repairing at Hongkong.

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chase	P. M.	ship	283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gumpowder)
Fort William	British	ship	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Co.
John Adam	British	barque	318	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim Joo Hong	British	barque	288	—	—

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

O. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1898.							
STEAMERS							
Adeline	WC Edmund	Brit. str.	816	Dec. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Ellora	W Murray	Brit. str.	1079	Sept. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Erl King	W Pinner	Brit. str.	1034	Dec. 16	A. Heard & Co.	Shanghai	
Kwang Tung	WC Pinner	Brit. str.	498	Dec. 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co	East Coast	
Sakura	W Beasley	Brit. str.	625	Dec. 19	Russell & Co	Singapore	
Travancore	WC Eastley	Brit. str.	1185	Dec. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	
Venus	WC Cumming	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Yung-hai-an	WC Morrison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Adelina	WC Schutt	N. Ger. sch.	135	Dec. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co	San Francisco	
Albatross	W Oken	N. Ger. bk.	660	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co		
Alida	W Torn	Dan. hg.	260	Dec. 4	Melchers & Co		
Allendale	W Gray	Brit. bk.	450	Dec. 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Anne	E Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	Nov. 22	John Burd & Co		put back
Arc-en-Ciel	E Lappartien	Fch. bk.	287	Dec. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Asa Eldridge	E Baker	Amer. sh.	1277	Dec. 17	Russell & Co		
Candace	WC Meinschien	N. Ger. sch.	233	Dec. 3	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Canton	E Gott	N. Ger. bk.	235	Dec. 3	Siemssen & Co		
Callao	E Lavarello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy	
Carmelita and Ita	W Jonson	N. Ger. bk.	400	Nov. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Catharina Maria	E Brendts	Dut. bk.	350	Dec. 4	Borneo Company		
Chine and Havane	E Robert	Fch. bk.	715	Nov. 14	Order		
Chryseis	E Cowie	Brit. bk.	477	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
City of Niagara	W Mitchell	Brit. sch.	102	Nov. 27	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki	
Contest	W Reynolds	Siam. bk.	380	Nov. 26	Chinese		
Costa Rica	WC Wunderlich	N. Ger. bk.	308	Dec. 10	Siemssen & Co		
Cutty Sark	W Moran	Siam. bk.	475	Dec. 20	Chinese		
Outwater	W Orulman	Amer. sh.	985	Dec. 3	Olyphant & Co	Moulmain	
Dart	W Stuart	Amer. sch.	80	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co		
Despatch	E Jones	Amer. bk.	178	Dec. 4	John Burd & Co	Singapore	
Douglas	W Morrison	Brit. sh.	540	Nov. 28	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	put back
Dunkeld	WC Tams	Brit. sh.	699	Dec. 13	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Edith Banfield	E Mitchell	Brit. bk.	890	Dec. 6	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Saigon	
Ellen	W Windsor	Brit. sh.	631	Dec. 20	Olyphant & Co		
Estak	W Nobbs	Brit. bk.	404	Dec. 11	Russell & Co		
Evening Star	W Young	Siam. bk.	414	Dec. 9	Chinese		
Fortune	W Dokrosen	Siam. bk.	447	Nov. 23	Chinese		
Friedrich	K Tuten	N. Ger. bk.	233	Dec. 14	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Friendship	W Klint	Siam. bk.	480	Nov. 28	Chinese		
Geese Bros	E Greenwald	N. Ger. bk.	400	Dec. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Glendoveer	W Wilson	Brit. bk.	489	Dec. 11	Borneo Company		
Golden Horn	E Rice	Brit. sh.	1140	October 20	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
Goliath	W Silva	Siam. bk.	642	August 19	Chinese		
Handy	W Hanson	Siam. sh.	543	Nov. 22	Chinese		
Hieronimus	WC Baben	N. Ger. bk.	232	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Ingeburg	Plaetner	N. Ger. sch.	183	Dec. 16	E. Schellhase & Co		
Jan Van Galen	E Goan	Dut. hg.	326	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Japan	W Kesterstein	N. Ger. sch.	271	Dec. 15	Siemssen & Co		
Joachim Christian	W Reimer	N. Ger. bk.	427	Dec. 19	Order		
Johanna	W Siemon	N. Ger. bk.	200	Dec. 11	E. Schellhase & Co		
Johanna Mathilde	W Lohse	N. Ger. bk.	600	Nov. 14	Siemssen & Co	Saigon	
Joshua Bates	Devin	Brit. sh.	560	Nov. 9	Rozario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Kalimas	E Kohn	N. Ger. bk.	360	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Lafona	E Williams	Brit. bk.	286	Dec. 7	Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Leen Fa	WC Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order		
Lucky	W Loop	Siam. bk.	428	Dec. 4	Chinese	Bangkok	
Lyseum	E Sorensen	Brit. bk.	428	Nov. 27	Burrows & Co		
Lytleton	W Beck	Brit. sh.	585	Dec. 12	Olyphant & Co		
Maceo	E Marales	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Maggie	E Bowman	Brit. sch.	222	Nov. 28	Order	Freighter Charter	
Magnet	W Crosby	Brit. sh.	679	Dec. 18	Captain		
Marie	W Benzien	N. Ger. hg.	213	Nov. 25	Wm. Pustau & Co	San Francisco	Early
Marie	K Klucke	N. Ger. bk.	450	Nov. 27	Russell & Co		put back
Martha	E Haje	N. Ger. bk.	221	Nov. 29	Melchers & Co.		
Melrose	E Kindred	Brit. bk.	287	Dec. 5	John Burd & Co	Sydney	
Merida	W Walbortte	N. Ger. bk.	250	October 26	A. Heard & Co	New York	Immediate
Milton	W Smith	Brit. sh.	1294	Dec. 1	Order		
Mongal	WC Oeribe	Fch. sh.	1064	Nov. 14	Order		
Naiaden	E Nielsen	Norw. reh.	237	Dec. 4	John Burd & Co		
Naworth Castle	E Linklatier	Brit. bk.	348	Nov. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Madras	
Nelly	K Paitbott	Fch. sh.	779	Dec. 21	Order		
Neptune	W Bronell	Brit. bk.	287	Dec. 13	R. S. Walker & Co		
Neva	K Onate	Russ. sh.	1400	October 28	Landstein & Co		
Nicoline	K Omar	N. Ger. bk.	300	Dec. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Nina	E Maquita	Pork. bk.	1099	August 28	Bird & Co		For sale
Niueo Constante	W Fabbie	Span. hg.	205	Dec. 10	Reinolds & Co		
Niauau	E Hager	Hawa. sch.	160	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co	Yokohama	put back
Ocean	E Nuryes	Fch. bk.	528	Nov. 5	Russell & Co		
Omba	WC Thomson	Brit. sh.	838	October 5	John Burd & Co	Surinam	Immediate
Omar Faeha	W Mayor	Brit. bk.	350	Dec. 14	Chinese		
Pekin	WC Seymour	Amer. bk.	595	Dec. 5	Olyphant & Co		
Princess Seraphi	W Koford	Siam. bk.	454	Nov. 16	Chinese		
Red Deer	WC Spence	Brit. sh.	694	Dec. 7	Gilman & Co		
San Lorenzo	W Ledesma	Span. hg.	220	Dec. 3	Remedios & Co		
Sirene	WC Glassen	N. Ger. bk.	234	Dec. 12	Gilman & Co		
Sophie	W Ohlten	N. Ger. bk.	221	Dec. 14	Order		
Stanley	WC Daughy	Brit. bk.	384	Nov. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon	
Stirlingshire	W McCulloh	Brit. sh.	549	Dec. 19	Captain		
Tedafrette	WC Roeder	Fch. bk.	309	Nov. 28	Russell & Co		
Tekli	E Keer	N. Ger. bk.	350	Nov. 23	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Ulysses	E Chauvelon	Fch. bk.	312	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Veritas	W Ingram	Brit. sh.	632	October 7	Turner & Co	Surinam	Early
Vinton	W Cummins	Brit. hg.	169	Dec. 17	Captain		
Vistula	W Burkitz	Russ. sh.	635	Nov. 2	Landstein & Co	Havana	
Whitehall	WC Marsh	Brit. sh.	936	Nov. 22	Holliday, Wise & Co	Bangkok	
Zephyr	E Oostrum	Dut. bk.	490	Dec. 4	Russell & Co		